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SPRINGFIELD: ITS PLACE IN THE CONNECTICUT VALLEY 1977 - 1981

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Massachusetts Division of Employment Security

job market research

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
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SPRINGFIELD:
ITS PLACE IN THE
CONNECTICUT VALLEY
1977-1981

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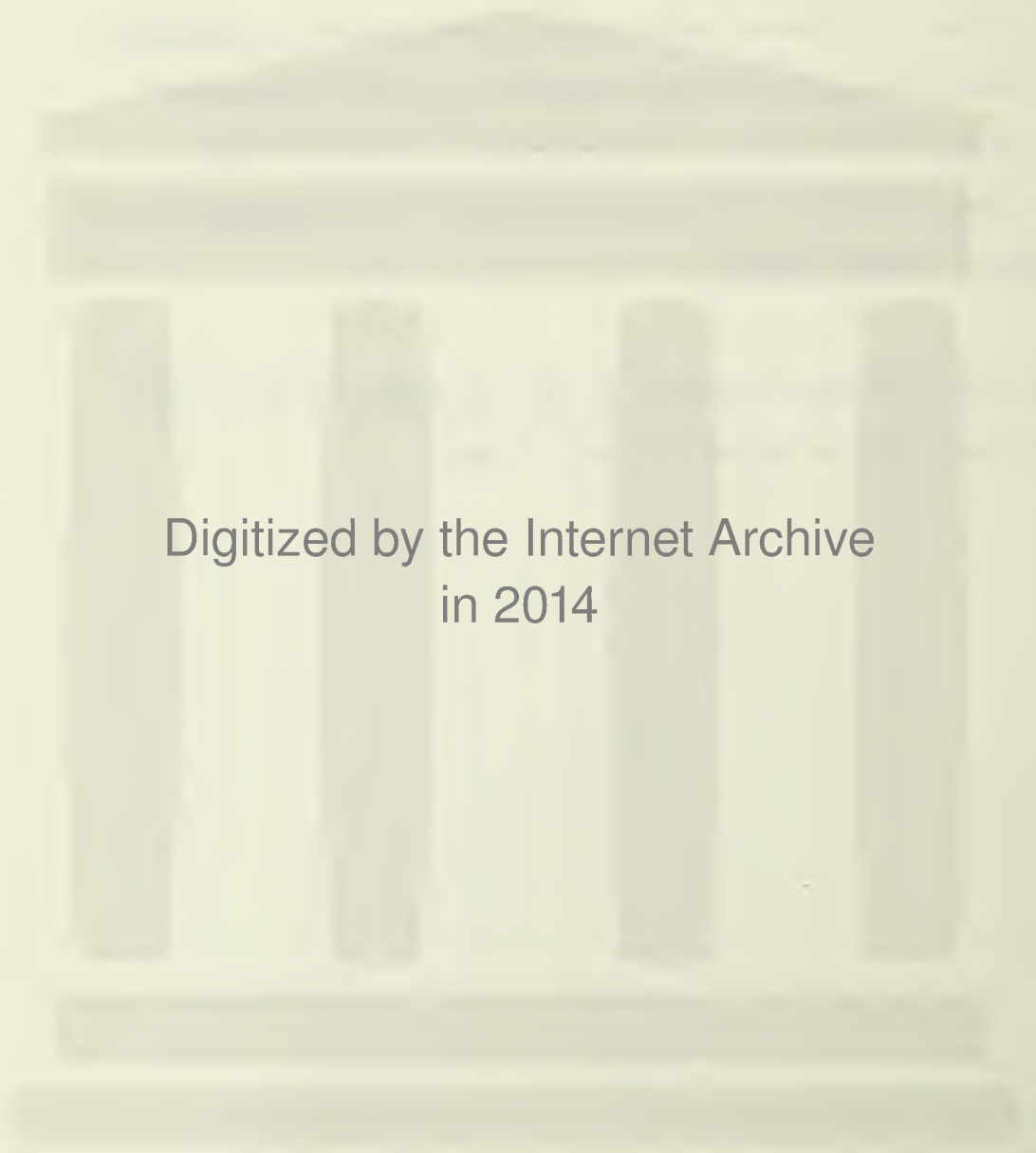
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Introduction

The selection of 3-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) industries for study was based upon a review of Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke labor market area employment data for the fourth quarter of 1981. The criteria for selection was average quarterly employment in the industry above 1,000.[1/] Based upon this criteria, 48 3-digit SIC industries were selected.[2/] These industries are listed individually in Table 1 by major industrial division.

The time period studied was 1977-1981. For the 48 selected industries, Massachusetts employment grew from 1,094,000 to 1,191,500, an increase of 97,500 or 8.9 percent over this time period. By comparison, those same 48 industries grew by 11,150 or 10.5 percent in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area between 1977 and 1981. In manufacturing, the 20 selected industries grew 17.2 percent statewide but only 5.3 percent in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area. If, however, the state's two leading high technology industries, office and computing machines and electronic components and accessories, are eliminated from consideration, the 18 remaining manufacturing industries grew only 2.6 percent statewide as opposed to 5.2 percent in Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke. Likewise, the statewide growth rate for all selected industries drops from 8.9 percent to 5.9 percent if these two industries are disregarded while the growth rate for Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke actually advances from 10.5 percent to 10.7 percent. Growth rates, however, are not the only consideration for analyzing employment developments; the number of new jobs in an industry is an important consideration. In the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area, nine of the 48 industries accounted for 7,400 new jobs or two thirds of total employment growth between 1977 and 1981 (see Table 2).

A detailed industrial employment analysis of the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area follows.

1/ From the ES-202 reports of Employment and Wages.
2/ 1981 annual average employment was below the 1,000 employment level criteria in two of the selected industries: School Buses (SIC 415) and Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores (SIC 562).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Forty-eight industries in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke Labor Market Area for the time period 1977-1981.
    - Employment in these 48 industries grew by 11,150 or 10.5 percent between 1977 and 1981 compared to an 8.9 percent growth rate statewide.
    - Nine of the 48 industries accounted for 7,400 new jobs or approximately two-thirds of total employment growth.
- In 1981, the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area had 8.9 percent of the state's total employment.
    - Manufacturing, at 9.5 percent, had the highest relative share.
    - Services, at 7.2 percent, have the lowest share.
    - Total nonagricultural employment in the area fell from 235,100 in June 1981 to 228,600 in June 1982, a decrease of 2.8 percent.
- Using the 1990 industry employment projections as a guide, ten industries in which significant employment growth is projected were selected for further study.
    - If the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area retains its current share of statewide employment, approximately 10,000 jobs will be added in these ten growth industries.
    - Within the ten industries, 17 high demand occupations have been identified: accounting clerk; assembler; bookkeeper; cook; computer programmer; computer specialist; drafter; electrical and electronic technician; heavy equipment mechanic; licensed practical nurse; machinist; medical/lab technician; radiologist technician; secretary; therapist; tool & die maker; and typist.
- The Connecticut Valley area, which crosses political boundries, forms a semi-cohesive economic area.
    - It is estimated that 6,000 - 8,000 residents commute to another state for work.

- While Massachusetts unemployment rates have been similar with those of Connecticut for 1980 and 1981, the unemployment rate for the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area has consistently remained about half a percentage point higher than that of the Hartford area for the 1977 - 1981 period.

- During July 1982, the average hourly earnings of production workers in the Hartford LMA were 15.9 percent higher than those of workers in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA ($8.83 vs. $7.62).

- The Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area economy is probably more reflective of the national industrial mix than is the Boston SMSA.

  - The Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area's heavier emphasis on export oriented industries, other than high technology, makes it more prone to the effects of any national recession.

  - The area's diversified industry mix, however, may place it in a better position long run because of the lesser likelihood of susceptibility to "boom-bust" cycles.

Table 1.

Selected Industries

Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA

Manufacturing

	SIC*
Dairy Products	202
Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	262
Misc. Converted Paper Products	264
Paperboard Containers & Boxes	265
Newspapers	271
Commercial Printing	275
Blankbooks & Bookbinding	278
Plastic Materials & Synthetics	282
Misc. Plastic Products	307
Cutlery, Hand Tools and Hardware	342
Metal Forgings and Stampings	346
Ordnance & Accessories	348
Metalworking Machinery	354
Special Industry Machinery	355
General Industrial Machinery	356
Office & Computing Machines	357
Misc. Machinery, Except Electrical	359
Electronic Components & Accessories	367
Motor Vehicles & Equipment	371
Toys & Sporting Goods	394

Transportation, Communications,
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services

School Buses	415
Telephone Communication	481

Wholesale Trade

Machinery,Equipment & Supplies	508
Groceries & Related Products	514

Table 1. - continued

Selected Industries

Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA

Retail Trade

	SIC*
Department Stores	531
Grocery Stores	541
New & Used Car Dealers	551
Gasoline Service Stations	554
Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores	562
Eating & Drinking Places	581
Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores	591
Liquor Stores	592
Misc. Shopping Goods Stores	594

Finance, Insurance & Real Estate

Commercial & Stock Savings	602
Mutual Savings Banks	603
Life Insurance	631
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	641

Services

Hotels, Motels & Tourist Courts	701
Services to Buildings	734
Personnel Supply Services	736
Misc. Business Services	739
Offices & Physicians	801
Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	805
Hospitals	806
Health & Allied Services, NEC	809
College & Universities	822
Social Services	839
Civic & Social Associations	864

* Standard Industrial Classification Code

I. Industry Employment - Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA

1981 annual average employment for 48 selected industries in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke labor market area was 117,250 or 63.3 percent of all private employment (185,100). Employment data is presented for the five year period 1977-1981. Over this time frame, employment for the selected industries rose from 106,100 to 117,250, an increase of 11,150 or 10.5 percent. At the same time, all private employment rose from 170,750 to 185,100, an increase of 14,350 or 8.4 percent. For analytical purposes, the 48 selected industries are broken down into the six major industrial divisions: manufacturing; transportation, communications, and utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services. (see Table 2.)

A. Manufacturing

Over the four year span 1977-1981, the 20 selected manufacturing industries rose from an annual average employment of 38,650 in 1977 to 40,650 in 1981, an increase of 5.3 percent. Employment increased steadily from 1977 to 1980 (+3,650 or 9.4 percent) but fell rapidly (1,600 or 3.8 percent) between 1980 and 1981, a reflection of the effects of the national recession on the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA.

In absolute terms, the largest increase in employment between 1977 and 1981 occurred in Metalworking Machinery (SIC 354), going from 1,500 to 2,000, an increase of 31.0 percent. Metalworking machinery showed steady employment increases from 1977 to 1980, before falling slightly from 1980 to 1981, a trend consistent with the pattern for the average of the 20 selected manufacturing industries. The largest percentage employment increase in the area occurred in Dairy Products (SIC 202) at 32.9 percent.

Among the 20 manufacturing industries, the industry with most workers is Misc. Converted Paper Products (SIC 264) with a five year average (1977-1981) employment of 4,500. Employment held very steady over the five year period. The second largest industry is Toys & Sporting Goods (SIC 394) with a five year average employment of 4,300. Employment rose impressively between 1977 and 1980 (+1150), and then dropped precipitously (-850) between 1980 and 1981, showing the worst performance among the manufacturing industries. The toys and sporting goods industry has been hurt badly by the effects of the national recession. Additionally, competition from electronic games has cut into the market share of more traditional games manufactured in the S-C-H area.

Two manufacturing industries which appear to have been hurt least by the recession are Misc. Plastic Products (SIC 307) and Electronic Components & Accessories (SIC 367). Employment in misc. plastic products increased by 100 or 5.1 percent between 1980 and 1981. Similarly, employment in electronic components during the same interval increased by 100 or 6.3 percent.

B. Transportation, Communication, and Utilities

Only two industries were selected from this industrial division: School Buses (SIC 415) and Telephone Communication (SIC 481). SIC 415 involves establishments primarily engaged in operating buses to transport pupils to and from school. The four year growth in this industry of 200 or 30.6 percent reflects the increased usage of school busing. The decline of 200 or 9.0 percent in telephone communication reflects, primarily, technological change and other economies implemented by establishments engaged in telephone communication.

C. Wholesale Trade

Two industries were selected from wholesale trade: Machinery, Equipment & Supplies (SIC 508) and Groceries & Related Products (SIC 514). Machinery, equipment and supplies has fared well over the four year interval showing continued yearly employment growth from 1,550 in 1977 to 2,450 in 1981 (+59.9 percent). Although still growing, the growth pattern of this industry has slowed in the last two years from a 1978-1979 increase of 21.8 percent, to a 1979-1980 increase of 8.9 percent, to a 1980-1981 increase of 2.9 percent. This industry has been reflecting an increasingly shaky national economy. With 175 establishments reporting employment of 2,450 in 1981, this industry is characterized by a relatively low number of employees per establishment (14.1). Groceries and related products exhibited an extremely stable employment pattern between 1977 and 1981 (+1.8 percent) perhaps only confirming that, good times or bad, people always eat.

D. Retail Trade

Nine retail trade industries were selected for study. These nine industries recorded employment of 28,900 in 1977 rising to 31,100 in 1981, an increase of 2,200 or 7.6 percent. Small over-the-year increases were posted during all but the 1980-1981 interval which had a very small employment decline of 100 or 0.3 percent. Although employment in this division comprised only 26.5 percent of industry employment in 1981, the nine industries comprised nearly half of the business establishments. The largest industry in this division is Eating & Drinking Places (SIC 581) with 1981 annual average employment of 11,850 or 38.1 percent of total selected retail trade employment. Between 1977 and 1981, employment in this industry rose from 10,300 to 11,850, a four year growth record of 14.9 percent. During the 1980-1981 interval, employment experienced a small decline of 200 or 1.5 percent, probably reflecting the impact of the national recession on the local economy. The four year employment gain of 1,550 was the largest recorded in this division and represents 70.5 percent of selected retail trade growth over the 1977-1981 period. The largest percentage employment increase was recorded in Department Stores (SIC 531) at 17.5 percent; employment in this industry went from 4,400 to 5,150.

The one industry which showed a steady yearly decline from 1977 to 1981 was New & Used Car Dealers (SIC 551) going from 1,850 in 1977 to 1,550 in 1981, a decline of 300 or 16.2 percent. This industry is representative of the national slump in the automobile industry. A related industry, Gasoline Service Stations (SIC 554) is showing the same magnitude of employment contraction, although perhaps for different reasons. The current recession combined with

rising gasoline prices in recent years have created lessened demand for gasoline supplies;that along with the resulting price competition among gasoline station dealers has caused many to go out of business. Employment fell from 1,650 in 1977 to 1,400 in 1981, a decline of 250 or 15.2 percent. Between 1979 and 1980 alone, employment declined by almost 400, but during the following year employment advanced by nearly 100.

E. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

Four industries were selected from this industrial division. These industries posted an employment gain of 1,300 or 16.7 percent between 1977 and 1981, rising steadily from 7,600 in 1977 to 8,900 in 1981.

The largest absolute gain (550 or 17.3 percent) was posted by Life Insurance (SIC 631),the largest industry in the division, with a 1981 employment total of 3,800. Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service (SIC 641) recorded the largest percentage gain over this period (33.2 percent). Of the four selected industries in the division, however, this was the only industry which posted an over the year employment decline between 1980 and 1981(-2.2 percent). While less money is available for intangibles, such as life insurance, in a downturning economy, this may be a better reflection of a change in consumption patterns as people invest in money market funds rather than whole life insurance policies.

F. Services

Eleven industries were selected from the service division. These industries jumped from 25,400 in 1977 to 30,100 in 1981, a gain of 4,700 or 18.5 percent.

The largest industry in this division, Hospitals (SIC 806),posted an increase of 850 or 10.2 percent, going from 8,550 in 1977 to 9,400 in 1981. The aging of the population is bringing with it a greater demand for hospital services of all kinds.

Extremely large absolute and percentage gains were posted between 1977 and 1981 by four service industries: Social Services (SIC 839) at 950 or 194.4 percent; Health & Allied Services, NEC (SIC 809) at 600 or 73.7 percent;Personnel Supply Services (SIC 736) at 550 or 61.9 percent; and Nursing & Personal Care Facilities (SIC 805) at 700 or 24.9 percent.

Of the eleven selected industries in this division, four are directly involved in the delivery of health care services: Offices of Physicians (SIC 801), Nursing & Personal Care Facilities(SIC 805), Hospitals (SIC 806), Health & Allied Services, NEC (SIC 809). The combined employment of these four industries was 13,700 in 1977 advancing to 16,150 in 1981, a gain of 2,450 or 17.6 percent, substantially exceeding the combined growth rate of 10.5 percent for all eleven selected industries in this division. The health care industry in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA had a substantial growth record from 1977 to 1981; employment growth in health care industries is expected to continue for the indefinite future as increased demands are placed upon health care facilities by greater numbers of older Americans.

Table 2.

Employment for Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries [1]

Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA

1981 - Annual Average

SIC	Selected 3-Digit Industries	1977 Units	1977 Employment	1978 Units	1978 Employment	%Change 1977 1978	1979 Units	1979 Employment	%Change 1978 1979	1980 Units	1980 Employment	% Change 1979 1980	1981 [2] Units	1981 [2] Employment	% Change 1980 1981	Abeolute Change 1977 1981	% Change 1977 1981
	Manufacturing																
202	Dairy Products	13	1,035	15	1,196	+15.6	12	1,263	+ 5.6	10	1,360	+ 7.7	10	1,375	+ 1.1	+340	+32.9
262	Paper Mills, Except Building Paper	13	1,350	12	1,331	- 1.4	11	1,430	+ 7.4	10	1,266	-11.5	10	1,205	- 4.8	-145	-10.7
264	Misc. Converted Paper Products	26	4,438	26	4,746	+ 6.9	29	4,502	- 5.1	32	4,517	+ 0.3	29	4,440	- 1.7	+ 2	+ 0.04
265	Paperboard Containers & Boxes	18	1,520	19	1,423	- 6.4	20	1,536	+ 7.9	20	1,562	+ 1.7	19	1,595	+ 2.1	+ 75	+ 4.9
271	Newspapers	19	1,484	20	1,656	+11.6	17	1,621	- 2.1	16	1,645	+ 1.5	15	1,702	+ 3.5	+218	+14.7
275	Commercial Printing	81	1,188	84	1,210	+ 1.9	84	1,281	+ 5.9	82	1,204	- 6.0	82	1,184	- 1.7	- 4	- 0.3
278	Blankbooks & Bookbinding	11	2,018	11	2,290	+13.5	12	2,507	+ 9.5	13	2,402	- 4.2	14	2,306	- 4.0	+288	+14.3
282	Plastic Materials & Synthetics [3]	8	2,375	7	2,352	- 1.0	6	2,341	- 0.5	6	2,343	+ 0.1	6	2,254	- 3.8	-121	- 5.1
307	Misc. Plastic Products	38	1,652	36	1,763	+ 6.7	39	1,918	+ 8.8	41	1,992	+ 3.9	42	2,094	+ 5.1	+442	+26.8
342	Cutlery, Hand Tools and Hardware	17	2,070	19	2,221	+ 7.3	13	1,761	-20.7	14	1,665	- 5.5	14	1,657	- 0.5	-413	-20.0
346	Metal Forgings and Stampings	13	1,488	13	1,406	- 5.5	14	1,432	+ 1.8	14	1,250	-12.7	14	1,168	- 6.6	-320	-21.5
348	Ordnance & Accessories	6	3,110	7	3,097	- 0.4	7	3,281	+ 5.9	4	3,599	+ 9.7	4	3,453	- 4.1	+343	+11.0
354	Metalworking Machinery	93	1,524	93	1,829	+20.0	97	1,983	+ 8.4	94	2,011	+ 1.4	96	1,979	- 0.7	+473	+31.0
355	Special Industry Machinery	25	1,696	26	1,812	+ 6.8	26	1,789	- 1.3	26	1,828	+ 2.2	24	1,749	- 4.3	+ 53	+ 3.1
356	General Industrial Machinery	20	1,779	21	2,057	+15.6	20	2,139	+ 4.0	19	1,972	- 7.8	17	1,705	-13.5	- 74	- 4.2
357	Office & Computing Machines [3]	4	2,091	4	1,877	-10.2	5	1,986	+ 5.8	6	2,135	+ 7.5	7	1,975	- 7.5	-116	- 5.5
359	Misc. Machinery, Except Electrical	65	894	74	995	+11.3	77	1,032	+ 3.7	88	1,040	+ 0.8	95	1,062	+ 2.1	+168	+18.8
367	Electronic Components & Accessories	11	1,611	13	1,573	- 2.4	14	1,763	+12.1	15	1,836	+ 4.1	12	1,952	+ 6.3	+341	+21.2
371	Motor Vehicles & Equipment [3]	4	1,444	5	1,505	+ 4.2	4	1,585	+ 5.3	4	1,645	+ 3.8	5	1,628	- 1.0	+184	+12.7
394	Toys & Sporting Goods	9	3,865	10	3,944	+ 2.0	9	4,499	+14.1	10	4,997	+11.1	10	4,167	-16.6	+302	+ 7.8
	Totals	494	38,632	515	40,283	+ 4.3	516	41,649	+ 3.4	524	42,269	+ 1.5	525	40,668	- 3.8	+2,036	+ 5.3
	Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services																
415	School Buses	28	732	29	790	+ 7.9	27	903	+14.3	26	914	+ 1.2	27	956	+ 4.6	+224	+30.6
481	Telephone Communication	14	2,177	14	2,111	- 3.0	14	2,216	+ 5.0	14	2,053	- 7.4	14	1,982	- 3.5	-195	- 9.0
	Totals	42	2,909	43	2,901	- 0.3	41	3,119	+ 7.5	40	2,967	- 4.9	41	2,938	- 1.0	+ 29	+ 1.0
	Wholesale Trade																
508	Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	150	1,541	156	1,805	+17.1	165	2,199	+21.8	177	2,395	+ 8.9	175	2,464	+ 2.9	+923	+59.9
514	Groceries & Related Products	87	1,101	84	1,149	+ 4.4	84	1,092	- 5.0	83	1,100	+ 0.7	80	1,121	+ 1.9	+ 20	+ 1.8
	Totals	357	2,642	240	2,954	+11.8	249	3,291	+11.4	260	3,495	+ 6.2	255	3,585	+ 2.6	+943	+35.7

Table 2.

Employment for Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries [1/]
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 - Annual Average
(continued)

SIC	Selected 3-Digit Industries	1977 Units	1977 Employment	1978 Units	1978 Employment	% Change 1977-1978	1979 Units	1979 Employment	% Change 1978-1979	1980 Units	1980 Employment	% Change 1979-1980	1981 [2/] Units	1981 [2/] Employment	% Change 1980-1981	Absolute Change 1977-1981	% Change 1977-1981
	Retail Trade																
531	Department Stores	33	4,401	137	4,934	+12.1	42	5,247	+ 6.3	41	5,269	+ 0.4	41	5,169	- 1.9	+ 768	+17.5
541	Grocery Stores	257	5,979	244	5,728	- 4.2	270	5,889	+ 2.8	250	5,851	- 0.6	231	6,096	+ 4.2	+ 117	+ 2.0
551	New & Used Car Dealers	90	1,871	79	1,854	- 0.9	82	1,809	- 2.4	78	1,611	-10.9	74	1,568	- 2.7	- 303	-16.2
554	Gasoline Service Stations	311	1,655	278	1,701	+ 2.8	281	1,326	-22.0	244	1,303	- 1.7	235	1,404	+ 7.8	- 251	-15.2
562	Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores	7	822	74	822	0	88	1,095	+24.1	79	1,033	- 5.7	79	994	- 3.8	+ 112	+12.7
581	Eating & Drinking Places	830	10,302	834	11,098	+ 7.7	885	11,420	+ 2.9	834	12,023	+ 5.3	841	11,841	- 1.5	+1,539	+14.9
591	Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores	170	1,315	168	1,375	+ 4.6	166	1,311	- 4.7	154	1,284	- 2.1	156	1,255	- 2.3	- 60	- 4.6
592	Liquor Stores	143	908	141	889	- 2.1	143	939	+ 5.6	143	982	+ 4.6	135	1,012	+ 3.1	+ 104	+11.5
594	Misc. Shopping Goods Stores	225	1,598	234	1,665	+ 4.2	255	1,769	+ 6.2	251	1,825	- 3.2	254	1,755	- 3.8	+ 157	+ 9.8
	Totals	2,066	28,911	2,089	30,126	+ 4.2	2,212	30,805	+ 2.3	2,074	31,191	+ 1.3	2,046	31,094	- 0.3	+2,183	+ 7.6
	Finance, Insurance & Real Estate																
602	Commercial & Stock Savings	37	2,240	39	2,239	- 0.04	39	2,341	+ 4.6	39	2,406	+ 2.8	39	2,529	+ 5.1	+ 289	+12.9
603	Mutual Savings Banks	31	1,287	40	1,343	+ 4.4	39	1,358	+ 1.1	38	1,412	+ 4.0	39	1,428	+ 1.1	+ 141	+11.0
631	Line Insurance	21	3,222	21	3,425	+ 6.3	23	3,517	+ 2.7	24	3,680	+ 4.6	23	3,778	+ 2.7	+ 556	+17.3
641	Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	184	862	182	943	+ 9.4	189	1,082	+14.7	178	1,174	+ 8.5	180	1,148	- 2.2	+ 286	+33.2
	Totals	273	7,611	282	7,950	+ 4.5	290	8,298	+ 4.4	279	8,672	+ 4.5	281	8,883	+ 2.4	+1,272	+16.7
	Services																
701	Hotels, Motels & Tourist Courts	66	1,473	64	1,484	+ 0.7	64	1,514	+ 2.0	60	1,511	- 0.2	55	1,538	+ 1.8	+ 65	+ 4.4
734	Services to Buildings	76	1,045	78	1,130	+ 8.1	78	1,124	- 0.5	71	1,135	+ 1.0	74	1,103	- 2.8	+ 58	+ 5.6
736	Personnel Supply Services	28	859	34	1,067	+24.2	36	1,258	+17.9	39	1,408	+11.9	39	1,391	- 1.2	+ 532	+61.9
739	Misc. Business Services	132	2,441	147	2,541	+ 4.1	165	2,573	+ 1.3	165	2,694	+ 4.7	180	2,918	+ 8.3	+ 477	+19.5
801	Offices of Physicians	350	1,500	366	1,580	+ 5.3	380	1,650	+ 4.4	372	1,663	+ 0.8	380	1,732	+ 4.1	+ 232	+15.5
805	Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	52	2,874	53	3,305	+15.0	52	3,374	+ 2.1	47	3,174	- 5.9	51	3,591	+13.1	+ 717	+24.9
806	Hospitals	9	8,529	9	8,515	+ 0.2	9	8,626	+ 1.3	9	8,981	+ 4.1	9	9,402	+ 4.7	+ 873	+10.2
809	Health & Allied Services, NEC	15	809	14	1,045	+29.2	13	1,098	+ 5.1	11	1,254	+14.2	13	1,405	+12.0	+ 596	+73.7
822	College & Universities	13	4,331	11	4,154	- 4.1	10	4,048	- 2.6	9	4,166	+ 2.9	10	4,547	+ 9.1	+ 216	+ 5.0
839	Social Services	35	481	39	616	+28.1	43	745	+20.9	50	1,261	+69.3	48	1,416	+12.3	+ 935	+194.4
864	Civic & Social Associations	121	1,072	126	1,144	+ 6.7	126	1,166	+ 1.9	124	1,294	+11.0	119	1,061	-18.0	- 11	- 1.0
	Totals	897	25,414	941	26,581	+ 4.6	976	27,176	+ 2.2	957	28,541	+ 5.0	978	30,104	+ 5.5	+4,690	+18.5
	Grand Totals	4,009	106,119	4,110	110,795	+ 4.4	4,284	114,338	+ 3.2	4,134	117,135	+ 2.4	4,126	117,272	+ 0.1	+11,153	+10.5

Source: ES-202 Report of Employment and Wages
1/ Figures for prior years were revised when necessary to eliminate the effect of changes due to industry recoding.
2/ Preliminary
3/ Permission was received to release employment data for these Industries.

II. Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA Employment as Percent Of State Employment

Total employment by major industry division for both the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA and the state are presented in Table 3. This table also includes figures on the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke share of the state's employment in each division. The Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA had 8.9 percent of the state's total employment; manufacturing, at 9.5 percent, had the highest relative share with services, at 7.2 percent, having the lowest share. Employment at the University of Massachusetts Amherst campus accounts for the high percentage of government employment.

A detailed employment listing of each of the 48 selected industries for both the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA as well as the state is provided in Table 4. This table provides the reader with the opportunity to compare the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA share of state employment in a particular industry with any of the other selected industries as well as with the average 9.8 percent share of state employment for all 48 combined selected industries. Even at the slightly depressed 1981 employment levels, over half of state employment in Toys & Sporting Goods is in this area. At the other end of the spectrum, Electronic Components & Accessories (SIC 367) and Office Computing Machines (SIC 357), with only a 3.9 percent and 4.0 percent share of state employment, respectively, rank as the industries in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA with the lowest shares of state employment among the 48 industries studied.

Table 3.

Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment (1981 Benchmark)
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA & Massachusetts
1981 - Annual Averages

Major Industry Division	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA Employment	State Employment	S-C-H LMA Emp. as % of State Employment
Total Nonagricultural Employment	235.1	2,654.1	8.9%
Construction	6.1	78.3	7.8
Manufacturing	63.6	666.8	9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.3	119.8	7.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	48.2	575.1	8.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	13.4	164.0	8.2
Services	48.0	663.6	7.2
Government	46.5	386.5	12.0

Source: Current Employment Statistics Program

Table 4
Total Employment-for 48 Selected 3-digit SIC Industries [1/]
S-C-H LMA and Massachusetts - 1981 Annual Averages

SIC	Name of Industry	Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA Employment	State Employment	S-C-H LMA Employment, as % of State Employment
	Manufacturing			
202	Dairy Products	1,375	4,971	27.7%
262	Paper, Mills, except Bldg. Paper	1,205	5,628	21.4
264	Misc. Converted Paper Prods.	4,440	12,574	35.3
265	Paperboard Containers & Boxes	1,595	8,181	19.5
271	Newspapers	1,702	13,219	12.9
275	Commercial Printing	1,184	14,751	8.0
278	Blankbooks & Bookbinding	2,306	4,995	46.2
282	Plastic Materials & Synthetics [2/]	2,254	5,522	40.8
307	Misc. Plastic Products	2,094	21,885	9.6
342	Cutlery, Hand Tools, & Hardware	1,657	11,388	14.6
346	Metal Forgings & Stampings	1,168	6,265	18.6
348	Ordnance & Accessories	3,453	5,613	61.5
354	Metalworking Machinery	1,997	18,132	11.0
355	Special Industry, Machinery	1,749	16,287	10.7
356	General Industrial Machinery	1,705	9,074	18.8
357	Office & Computing Machines [2/]	1,975	49,307	4.0
359	Misc. Machinery, except Electrical	1,062	8,556	12.4
367	Electronic Components & Accessories	1,952	50,115	3.9
371	Motor Vehicles & Equipment [2/]	1,628	5,763	28.2
394	Toys & Sporting Goods	4,167	7,492	55.6
Total		40,668	279,718	14.5
	Transportation, Communications, & Utilities			
415	School Buses	956	6,077	15.7
481	Telephone Communications	1,982	31,445	6.3
Total		2,938	37,522	7.8
	Wholesale Trade			
508	Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	2,464	26,844	9.2
514	Groceries & Related Products	1,121	20,558	5.5
Total		3,585	47,402	7.6

Table 4
Total Employment-for 48 Selected 3-digit SIC Industries
S-C-H LMA and Massachusetts - 1981 Annual Averages
(continued)

SIC	Name of Industry	Springfield-Chicopee Holyoke LMA Employment	State Employment	S-C-H LMA Employment, as % of State Employment
	Retail Trade			
531	Department Stores	5,169	53,612	9.6%
541	Grocery Stores	6,096	65,868	9.3
551	New & Used Car Dealers	1,568	17,197	9.1
554	Gasoline Service Stations	1,404	13,806	10.2
562	Women's Ready to Wear Stores	994	11,732	8.5
581	Eating & Drinking Places	11,841	144,248	8.2
591	Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores	1,255	14,626	8.6
592	Liquor Stores	1,012	8,364	12.1
594	Misc. Shopping Goods Stores	1,755	21,143	8.3
Total		31,094	350,596	8.9
	Finance, Ins. & R.E.			
602	Commercial Stock Savings Banks	2,529	35,615	7.1
603	Mutual Savings Banks	1,428	13,001	11.0
631	Life Insurance	3,778	26,759	14.1
641	Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	1,148	15,051	7.6
Total		8,883	90,426	9.8
	Services			
701	Hotels, Motels & Tourist Courts	1,538	21,679	7.1
734	Services to Bldgs.	1,103	15,287	7.2
736	Personnel Supply Services	1,391	26,738	5.2
739	Misc. Business Services	2,918	47,657	6.1
801	Offices of Physicians	1,732	17,741	9.8
805	Nursing & Personal Care Facilities	3,591	46,143	7.8
806	Hospitals	9,402	121,394	7.7
809	Health & Allied Services, NEC	1,405	6,022	23.3
822	Colleges & Universities	4,547	63,377	7.2
839	Social Services	1,416	9,466	15.0
864	Civic & Social Associations	1,061	10,358	10.2
Total		30,104	385,862	7.8
Grand Total		117,272	1,191,526	9.8

Source - ES-202 Report of Employment & Wages

1/ Preliminary

2/ Permission was received to release employment data for these industries.

III. Employment by Major Occupational Category

A summary of 1981 employment by major occupational categories for the aggregate (48) selected industries in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA is presented in Table 5. This table shows that there were nearly 36,000 maintenance and production jobs in 1981 comprising 30.6 percent of total employment for all selected industries, more jobs than any other occupational category. At the other end of the spectrum, sales had employment of only 8,500 or 7.3 percent of total employment. That occupational category had the least number of jobs among the combined 48 selected industries. Table 5 is a useful reference tool when analyzing the percentages presented in Table 6. A summary of estimated 1981 employment by major occupational category for each of the 48 selected industries in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA is provided in Table 6. The industries in Table 6 are listed numerically by SIC code. This table also provides the percentage of employment a given occupational category has within each industry. Occupational employment levels and staffing patterns can be compared among industries. Comparisons can also be made between the staffing pattern of a particular industry and the aggregate occupational percentages provided in Table 5.

The Division of Employment Security Job Market Research department has just released statewide industry employment projections through 1990. Of the industries studied in this report, 20 employ 2,000 or more persons in S-C-H. We have selected as representative industries those in which significant state employment growth is projected over the coming decade. A tenth industry, life insurance was selected despite a slightly lower than average projected growth rate, because of its importancein the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke labor market area and especially in the neighboring Hartford, Connecticut SMSA. The ten industries with their respective statewide growth projections are as follows:

SIC	Industry Name	Massachusetts Net Change 1980 - 1990	Massachusetts Percent Change 1980 - 1990
348	Ordnance and Accessories	950	17.4%
354	Metalworking Machinery	2,450	13.2
357	Office and Computing Machines	16,300	35.1
367	Electronic Components and Accessories	14,300	28.8
508	Machinery,Equipment and Supplies	4,700	17.6
581	Eating and Drinking Places	41,250	29.1
602	Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	6,100	18.2
631	Life Insurance	2,400	8.5
739	Miscellaneous Business Services	9,550	20.6
806	Hospitals	43,000	30.4
	Total	141,000	

If the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area retains its current share of statewide employment, approximately 10,000 jobs will be added in these ten industries. In industries such as office and computing machines, and electronic components and accessories where Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke currently has a small share of statewide employment, the opportunity for job creation could be even higher. Within the ten industries, 17 high demand occupations have been identified:

Accounting Clerk
Assembler
Bookkeeper
Cook
Computer Programmer
Computer Specialist
Drafter
Electrical & Electronic Technician
Heavy Equipment Mechanic
Licensed Practical Nurse
Machinist
Medical/Lab Technician
Radiologist Technician
Secretary
Therapist
Tool & Die Maker
Typist

These occupations appear to be appropriate for the allocation of both public and private training resources.

Table 5.
Occupational Employment Profiles/by Major Occupational Category
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 - Annual Average

	Number	Percent of Total Employment for 48 Industries
Total Employment[1/]	117,272	100.0
Managers & Officers	8,983	7.7
Professional	13,170	11.2
Technical	4,311	3.7
Services	22,462	19.2
Maintenance & Production	35,876	30.6
Clerical	23,923	20.4
Sales	8,526	7.3

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding

1/ For 48 Selected 3-digit SIC Industries

Table 6
Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category 2/
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Dairy Products (SIC-202)		Paper Mills, Except Bldg. Paper (SIC-262)		Misc. Converted Paper Prods. (SIC-264)		Paperboard Containers & Boxes (SIC-265)		Newspapers (SIC-271)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	1,375	100.0	1,205	100.0	4,440	100.0	1,595	100.0	1,702	100.0
Managers & Officers	138	10.0	61	5.1	351	7.9	70	4.4	116	6.8
Professional	73	5.3	51	4.2	286	6.4	34	2.1	322	18.9
Technical	17	1.2	16	1.3	157	3.5	1/	-	10	0.6
Services	25	1.8	16	1.3	109	2.5	21	1.3	75	4.4
Maintenance & Production	763	55.5	892	74.0	2,632	59.3	1,215	76.2	693	40.7
Clerical	287	20.9	136	11.3	668	15.0	186	11.7	317	18.6
Sales	73	5.3	33	2.7	235	5.3	65	4.1	172	10.1

Table 6

Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category 2/
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average

(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Commercial Printing (SIC-275)		Blankbooks & Bookbinding (SIC-278)		Plastic Materials & Synthetics (SIC-282)		Misc. Plastic Products (SIC-307)		Cutlery, Hand Tools & Hardware (SIC-342)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	1,184	100.0	2,306	100.0	2,254	100.0	2,094	100.0	1,657	100.0
Managers & Officers	128	10.8	88	3.8	174	7.7	151	7.2	111	6.7
Professional	30	2.5	30	1.3	169	7.5	61	2.9	68	4.1
Technical	1/	-	16	0.7	70	3.1	15	0.7	18	1.1
Services	14	1.2	21	0.9	56	2.5	25	1.2	31	1.9
Maintenance & Production	789	66.6	1,997	86.6	1,343	59.6	1,579	75.4	1,215	73.3
Clerical	174	14.7	125	5.4	354	15.7	214	10.2	192	11.6
Sales	42	3.5	28	1.2	90	4.0	50	2.4	20	1.2

Table 6
Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category 2/
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Metal Forgings & Stampings (SIC 346)		Ordnance & Accessories (SIC 348)		Metalworking Machinery (SIC-354)		Special Industry Machinery (SIC-355)		General Ind. Machinery (SIC-356)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	1,168	100.0	3,453	100.0	1,997	100.0	1,749	100.0	1,705	100.0
Managers & Officers	90	7.7	81	2.3	130	6.5	161	9.2	164	9.6
Professional	47	4.0	156	4.5	96	4.8	231	13.2	133	7.8
Technical	11	0.9	56	1.6	46	2.3	171	9.8	90	5.3
Services	19	1.6	94	2.7	66	3.3	28	1.6	20	1.2
Maintenance & Production	877	75.1	2,677	77.5	1,364	68.3	783	44.8	997	58.5
Clerical	103	8.8	344	10.0	246	12.3	329	18.8	261	15.3
Sales	22	1.9	31	0.9	50	2.5	46	2.6	39	2.3

Table 6

Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category [2/]
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Office & Computing Machines (SIC-357)		Misc Machines except Electrical (SIC-359)		Electronic Components & Accessories (SIC-367)		Motor Vehicles & Equipment (SIC-371)		Toys and Sporting Goods (SIC-394)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	1,975	100.0	1,062	100.0	1,952	100.0	1,628	100.0	4,167	100.0
Managers & Officers	195	9.9	89	8.4	175	9.0	42	2.6	150	3.6
Professional	474	24.0	43	4.0	390	20.0	32	2.0	117	2.8
Technical	257	13.0	20	1.9	213	10.9	17	1.0	75	1.8
Services	28	1.4	12	1.1	27	1.4	70	4.3	65	1.6
Maintenance & Production	595	30.1 [3/]	771	72.6	795	40.7	1,403	86.2 [4/]	3,229	77.5
Clerical	406	20.6	102	9.6	327	16.8	57	3.5	496	11.9
Sales	19	1.0	25	2.4	23	1.2	1/	-	35	0.8

Table 6

Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category [2/]
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	School Buses (SIC-415)		Telephone Communication (SIC-481)		Machinery Equipment & Supplies (SIC-508)		Groceries & Related Products (SIC-514)		Dept. Stores (SIC-531)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	956	100.0	1,982	100.0	2,464	100.0	1,121	100.0	5,169	100.0
Managers & Officers	28	2.9	245	12.4	202	8.2	101	9.0	295	5.7
Professional	1/	-	16	0.8	177	7.2	27	2.4	133	2.6
Technical	1/	-	14	0.7	168	6.8	1/	-	1/	-
Services	1/	-	23	1.2	15	0.6	85	7.6	385	7.4
Maintenance & Production	893	93.4	810	40.9	589	23.9	439	39.2	522	10.1
Clerical	26	2.7	863	43.5	717	29.1	293	26.1	1,661	32.1
Sales	1/	-	11	0.6	594	24.1	168	15.0	2,170	42.0

Table 6

Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category[2/]
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Grocery Stores (SIC-541)		New & Used Car Dealers (SIC-551)		Gasoline Service Stations (SIC-554)		Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores (SIC-562)		Eating & Drinking Places (SIC-581)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	6,096	100.0	1,568	100.0	1,404	100.0	994	100.0	11,841	100.0
Managers & Officers	469	7.7	281	17.9	185	13.2	131	13.2	651	5.5
Professional	85	1.4	30	1.9	17	1.2	20	2.0	24	0.2
Technical	1/	-	1/	-	1/	-	1/	-	1/	-
Services	274	4.5	38	2.4	1/	-	14	1.4	10,171	85.9
Maintenance & Production	1,993	32.7	641	40.9	1,052	74.9	147	14.8	284	2.4
Clerical	2,463	40.4	279	17.8	147	10.5	166	16.7	580	4.9
Sales	805	13.2	299	19.1	3	0.2	516	51.9	130	1.1

Table 6
Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category[2/]
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Drug Stores & Proprietary Stores (SIC-591)		Liquor Stores (SIC-592)		Misc. Shopping Goods Stores (SIC-594)		Commercial & Stock Savings Banks (SIC-602)		Mutual Savings Banks (SIC-603)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	1,255	100.0	1,012	100.0	1,755	100.0	2,529	100.0	1,428	100.0
Management & Officers	115	9.2	178	17.6	267	15.2	367	14.5	250	17.5
Professional	236	18.8	17	1.7	54	3.1	288	11.4	40	2.8
Technical	1/	-	1/	-	1/	-	13	0.5	1/	-
Services	31	2.5	1/	-	33	1.9	51	2.0	37	2.6
Maintenance & Production	29	2.3	134	13.2	246	14.0	13	0.5	1/	-
Clerical	320	25.5	226	22.3	342	19.5	1,763	69.7	1,085	76.0
Sales	522	41.6	450	44.5	809	46.1	33	1.3	11	0.8

Table 6

Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category 2/
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Life Insurance (SIC-631)		Ins. Agents, Brokers & Services (SIC-641)		Hotels, Motels & Tourist Courts (SIC-701)		Services to Bldgs. (SIC-734)		Personnel Supply Services (SIC-736)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	3,778	100.0	1,148	100.0	1,538	100.0	1,103	100.0	1,391	100.0
Managers & Officers	518	13.7	170	14.8	85	5.5	45	4.1	22	1.6
Professional	586	15.5	84	7.3	28	1.8	1/	-	185	13.3
Technical	106	2.8	1/	-	1/	-	1/	-	167	12.0
Services	87	2.3	15	1.3	1,041	67.7	993	90.0	577	41.5
Maintenance & Production	64	1.7	1/	-	106	6.9	38	3.4	102	7.3
Clerical	1,889	50.0	696	60.6	260	16.9	14	1.3	324	23.3
Sales	533	14.1	178	15.5	15	1.0	1/	-	14	1.0

Table 6

Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category 2/
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Misc. Business Services (SIC-739)		Offices of Physicians (SIC-801)		Nursing & Personal Care Facilities (SIC-805)		Hospitals (SIC-806)		Health & Allied Services NEC (SIC-809)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	2,918	100.0	1,732	100.0	3,591	100.0	9,402	100.0	1,405	100.0
Managers & Officers	321	11.0	78	4.5	119	3.3	359	3.8	80	5.7
Professional	379	13.0	710	41.0	481	13.4	3,168	33.7	445	31.7
Technical	158	5.4	170	9.8	341	9.5	1,630	17.3	52	3.7
Services	826	28.3	113	6.5	2,384	66.4	2,382	25.3	625	44.5
Maintenance & Production	344	11.8	1/	-	154	4.3	364	3.9	21	1.5
Clerical	800	27.4	656	37.9	115	3.2	1,494	15.9	166	11.8
Sales	90	3.1	1/	-	1/	-	1/	-	14	1.0

Table 6
Occupational Employment Profiles by Major Occupational Category
for 48 Selected 3-Digit SIC Industries 2/
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
1981 Annual Average
(continued)

Occupation 3-Digit Industry Name	Colleges & Universities (SIC-822)		Social Services (SIC-839)		Civic & Social Associations (SIC-864)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Employment	4,547	100.0	1,416	100.0	1,061	100.0
Managers & Officers	496	10.9	150	10.6	110	10.4
Professional	2,378	52.3	472	33.3	239	22.5
Technical	159	3.5	14	1.0	1/	-
Services	464	10.2	424	30.0	545	51.4
Maintenance & Production	191	4.2	54	3.8	28	2.8
Clerical	859	18.9	263	18.6	132	12.4
Sales	1/	-	38	2.7	1/	-

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

1/ Less than 10.

2/ Occupational employment estimates are based on assumed staffing patterns for an entire industry. Where one or a few firms dominate a particular industry in the S-C-H area, estimates are more subject to distortion.

3/ In S-C-H the percentage of maintenance and production workers is actually higher than listed while the percentage of professional and some other categories are lower.

4/ In S-C-H the percentage of maintenance and production workers is actually lower than listed while the percentage of professional and other categories are higher.

IV. The Connecticut Connection

Although some residents of the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area work in the state of Connecticut and some residents of Connecticut are employed in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area, until the 1980 census data are released, the number or even the magnitude of such interstate "working traffic" will not be known. It appears that such interstate commuting is considerable.

As will be described later in detail, we estimate that at least 4,000 - 6,000 Massachusetts residents of the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area commute to and work in Connecticut while at least 1,700 Connecticut residents are employed in the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area.

Virtually everyone commutes some distance to get to work. Commuting across state boundaries receives special attention only because records are maintained in such a way as to emphasize this fact. In the case of the Connecticut Valley economic area, our analysis of comparative unemployment and wage rates puts this interstate travel in better perspective.

A comparative table of unemployment rates is presented for Massachusetts and Connecticut as well as for the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke and Hartford labor market areas. The unemployment rates are annual averages for the years 1977-1981 and monthly rates for 1982 to date. National unemployment rates are provided for additional comparisons.

	U.S.	Mass.	Conn.	S-C-H LMA	Hartford SMSA
1977	7.1	8.1	7.0	7.1	6.4
1978	6.1	6.1	5.2	5.3	4.7
1979	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.6
1980	7.1	5.6	5.9	5.5	5.0
1981	7.6	6.4	6.2	6.3	5.7

1982 [1]	U.S.	Mass.	Conn.	S-C-H LMA	Hartford SMSA
January	9.4	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.2
February	9.6	8.3	7.6	8.2	7.2
March	9.5	7.6	7.1	7.6	6.6
April	9.2	8.0	6.9	7.8	6.2
May	9.1	8.6	6.5	8.6	5.8
June	9.8	9.0	6.9	9.1	6.4
July	9.8	9.6	7.1	9.4	6.7
August	9.6	7.6	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Monthly figures not seasonably adjusted.

While Massachusetts unemployment rates have been similar with those of Connecticut for 1980 and 1981, the unemployment rate for the Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke area has consistently remained about half a percentage point higher than that of the Hartford area for the 1977-1981 period.

During the month of July 1982, the average hourly earnings of production workers in the Hartford LMA were 15.9 percent higher than those of workers in the S-C-H LMA, ($8.83 vs. $7.62). This kind of wage differential makes working in Connecticut an attractive option to many Massachusetts workers. However, sample hourly wage data for selected non-production occupations reveals a highly competitive wage atmosphere between Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke and Hartford area employers.

	March 1981 - BLS Area Wage Survey Hartford Metropolitan Area	January 1981 - BLS Area Wage Survey Western & Northern Mass.	January 1982 * BLS Area Wage Survey Western & Northern Mass.
Occupation		(Mean Hourly Wage)	
Secretary	$6.51	$6.63	$7.20
File Clerk	4.20	4.29	4.63
Typist	4.92	5.33	6.25
Computer Operator	6.86	6.53	6.89

* January 1982-Survey data provided to show most current area wages. (March 1982 not available for Hartford Met. Area).

The BLS Area Wage Survey for Western & Northern Massachusetts is a survey of occupational wages primarily in the Berkshire, Essex, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire counties. The S-C-H area falls within the geographic boundaries of this large area wage survey.

The BLS Area Wage Survey for the Hartford, Connecticut Metropolitan Area is a survey of the communities in the Hartford, Conn., Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

To the extent that more rural communities are included in the Western & Northern Massachusetts Area Wage Survey, it is possible that lower wages paid in the out-lying areas have a tendency to depress the average wage levels reported in the survey's findings.

It seems reasonable to define a geographic area of Connecticut where residents of the S-C-H area would most likely commute to, and from which Connecticut residents would be likely to commute to the S-C-H area. For this purpose, eleven Connecticut cities/towns have been targeted for specific study. These Connecticut communities either border on the S-C-H area or are contiguous to one another. The eleven include: East Granby, East Windsor, Ellington, Enfield, Granby, Hartland, Somers, Stafford, Suffield, Windsor, and Windsor Locks. With the exception of Hartland which is in the Torrington labor market area, all other (ten) Connecticut communities are in the Hartford SMSA.

With the cooperation of the Connecticut Employment Security Division Research and Information Department, employment and unemployment data was obtained for the eleven Connecticut communities for the years 1977-1981. Unemployment data was also obtained for January-April 1982. Employment and unemployment data for the city of Hartford and neighboring towns were not included in this study.

A summary of total nonagricultural employment by city/town for the month of June for the years 1977-1981 are presented in table 7. Additionally, this table includes data for the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors. More detailed industry employment data for both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing by city and town are provided in tables 8 through 12 for the same time frame.

Annual average labor force data - employment, unemployment, labor force, unemployment rate - by city and town as well as on an aggregate basis - all communities combined-is presented in table 13 for the years 1977-1981. Also, average labor force data is provided for the four month period of January-April 1982.

The state of Connecticut maintains an unemployment office in Enfield, a Massachusetts border community of the S-C-H area. Approximately 10-15 percent of the claimants in this office are Massachusetts residents who were last employed in Connecticut and live in the S-C-H area. The number of people in this category varies seasonally but has a significant business cycle component according to the state of the economy. It is estimated that approximately 75-125 S-C-H area residents may be collecting unemployment benefits in Enfield at any given time of the year. S-C-H area residents working in Connecticut also have the option of filing interstate unemployment insurance claims against Connecticut from the Springfield Job Insurance Center; it is estimated that approximately 50 claimants are in this latter category at any given time of the year. Adding the Springfield office interstate claims with the Enfield office claims gives a total range of 125-175 S-C-H LMA residents filing for unemployment against Connecticut at any point in time.

This approximate total claims load (Enfield and Springfield) represents only the insured unemployed; the total number of unemployed is estimated to be approximately 2½ times the insured number. This means that there are an estimated 300-450 unemployed S-C-H LMA residents who have last worked in Connecticut. If one assumes an unemployment rate of 7 percent, that would mean that approximately 4,000 to 6,000 Massachusetts residents of the S-C-H area are employed in Connecticut. It should be emphasized that these numbers represent approximations based on assumptions, rather than an actual employment count.

Another approach to estimating employment of Massachusetts residents in Connecticut is to use census data. Commuting patterns from the 1970 census reveal that at least 6,700 Massachusetts residents worked in the following eleven Connecticut communities in 1970: Bloomfield(260); East Hartford (280); Enfield (2,500); Hartford (770); Manchester (370); Somers (635); South Windsor (180); Suffield (470); West Hartford (340); Windsor (440); and Windsor Locks(470). Over 2,000 Massachusetts residents worked in towns beyond our geographic area of study. These communities are all easily within commuting distance of the S-C-H area. The difference between the derived current employment estimate (of 4,000 to 6,000) and the 6,700 estimated for 1970, highlights the difficulty in estimating interstate employment from the S-C-H area to Connecticut. We do not know if all 6,700 Massachusetts residents were from the S-C-H area. On the other hand, the current methodology does not estimate Massachusetts claimants who have filed at other Connecticut unemployment offices. More importantly, no large Connecticut company along and/or near the S-C-H area border has had recent significant layoffs; thus the number of Massachusetts residents presently filing for unemployment benefits against Connecticut is probably relatively low. It is possible that our methodology is understating the estimate of the employed.

Based upon a commuter claimant survey in December 1981, we know that approximately 30 Connecticut residents working in Massachusetts (presumably in the S-C-H area) were collecting unemployment insurance benefits at the Springfield Job Insurance Center at that time. Separately, we also know that approximately 20 Connecticut residents working in Massachusetts (once again presuming they are working in the S-C-H area) are filing interstate unemployment insurance claims against Massachusetts from the Enfield office at any given point in time. Adding the Enfield office interstate claims with the Springfield office claims gives a total of approximately 50 Connecticut residents filing for unemployment against Massachusetts at any given point in time.

Once again though, this approximate total claims load (Springfield and Enfield) represents only the insured unemployed; the total number of unemployed is estimated to be approximately 2½ times the insured number. This means that there are an estimated 125 unemployed Connecticut residents who had been employed in the S-C-H area at any given point in time. If one assumes an unemployment rate of 7 percent, that would mean that approximately 1,700 Connecticut residents are employed in the S-C-H area. It should be emphasized, however, that caution should be exercised when viewing these numbers as they represent an attempt to estimate the "cross-over" employment based upon reasonable assumptions.

In both cases of estimating interstate employment, the estimate of unemployed is considered more accurate than the employed. We can conduct surveys and review statistical reports of unemployed claimants; however, this approach can not be utilized for estimating the employed. It also should be kept in mind that the "mix" of Massachusetts residents in Connecticut firms and vice versa depends to some extent on the size of the firm and the proximity to the state border: e.g. the larger the Connecticut firm, the greater the likelihood that a larger percentage of Massachusetts residents will be employed partly because of the need for technical and professional skills of Massachusetts residents.

Three representative Connecticut industries have been selected to illustrate the kinds of major occupational groupings in which Massachusetts residents (of the S-C-H area) might work: Fabricated Metal Products (SIC 344), Aircraft & Parts (SIC 372) and Life Insurance (SIC 631). Connecticut occupational staffing patterns* for these industries are as follows:

Occupational Category	Fabricated Metals (10,598) 1/		Aircraft & Parts (65,840) 1/		Life Insurance (44,653) 1/	
	%	# of Jobs	%	# of Jobs	%	# of Jobs
Managers & Officers	8.2	869	5.1	3,358	11.9	5,314
Professional	7.1	752	17.3	11,390	24.8	11,074
Technical	2.3	244	5.7	3,753	5.0	2,233
Services	1.2	127	2.0	1,317	1.6	714
Maintenance & Production	67.8	7,185	58.2	38,319	2.0	893
Clerical	11.5	1,219	11.3	7,440	51.0	22,773
Sales	2.0	211	0.4	263	4.1	1.831
Totals	100.0	10,607	100.0	65,840	100.0	44,832

Note: Numbers may not add to total due to rounding.

* Connecticut occupational staffing patterns are published only at the 2-digit SIC level. Massachusetts occupational staffing patterns published in this report are at the more detailed 3-digit SIC level. We applied Connecticut 2-digit SIC staffing patterns to estimate employment at the 3-digit SIC level. To the degree that these 3-digit SIC's are not representative of the general 2-digit SIC grouping, these estimates may be distorted.

1/ Connecticut 1981 annual average employment.

Table 7.

Total Nonagricultural Employment by Town - Connecticut
June of 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978 & 1977

Total Nonagricultural Employment	East Granby	East Windsor	Ellington	Enfield	Granby	Hartland	Somers	Stafford	Suffield	Windsor	Windsor Locks	Total	
June 1981	1,750	4,590	1,160	12,500	920	90	1,500	2,500	3,330	15,640	17,500	61,480	
June 1980	1,520	4,060	1,060	11,940	860	80	1,460	2,420	2,920	15,560	16,700	58,580	+5.0%
June 1979	1,310	3,570	1,100	10,940	1,010	80	1,720	2,660	3,120	16,460	16,430	58,400	+0.3
June 1978	1,240	3,330	1,010	10,310	910	60	1,510	2,530	2,750	14,850	15,030	53,530	+9.1%
June 1977	1,040	3,020	930	10,060	830	90	1,400	2,460	2,550	13,530	13,580	49,490	+8.2%
									(Nonagriculture June 1977-1981				+24.2%)
Mfg.													
June 1981 - Manufacturing	500	1,050	310	1,520	30	*	150	830	360	9,930	10,870	25,550*	
June 1980 - Manufacturing	500	970	290	1,500	30	*	150	830	370	10,330	10,510	25,480*	+0.3%
June 1979 - Manufacturing	450	720	270	1,160	40	0	160	960	370	10,920	9,480	24,530	+3.9%
June 1978 - Manufacturing	400	640	240	800	30	0	160	940	350	9,600	9,010	22,170	+10.6%
June 1977 - Manufacturing	340	460	170	860	20	*	140	1,030	340	8,580	7,970	19,910*	+11.4%
										(Mfg. June 1977-1981			+28.3%)
Non-Mfg.													
June 1981-Nonmanufacturing	1,250	3,540	850	10,980	890	*	1,350	1,670	2,970	5,710	6,630	35,840*	
June 1980-Nonmanufacturing	1,020	3,090	770	10,440	830	*	1,310	1,590	2,550	5,230	6,190	33,020*	+8.5%
June 1979-Nonmanufacturing	860	2,850	830	9,780	970	80	1,560	1,700	2,750	5,540	6,950	33,870	-2.5%
June 1978-Nonmanufacturing	840	2,690	770	9,510	880	60	1,350	1,590	2,400	5,250	6,020	31,360	+8.0%
June 1977-Nonmanufacturing	700	2,560	760	9,200	810	*	1,260	1,430	2,210	4,950	5,610	29,490*	+6.3%
										(Non-Mfg. June 1977-1981			+21.5%)

* Disclosure provisions of Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of data which tends to reveal figures reported by individual firms. Manufacturing data in this category is included in the "other manufacturing" group.

Table 8.

Total Nonagricoultural Employment by Town - Connectiout

June - 1981

	East Granby	East Windsor	Ellington	Enfield	Granby	Hartland 1/	Somers	Stafford	Suffield	Windsor	Windsor Locks	Total
Total Nonagricoultural Employment	1,750	4,590	1,160	12,500	920	90	1,500	2,500	3,330	15,640	17,500	61,480
Manufacturing	500	1,050	310	1,520	30	*	150	830	360	9,930	10,870	25,550
Food	0	*	0	*	*		0	*	*	*	0	0*
Textiles & Apparel	0	0	0	0	0		0	350	0	*	0	350*
Furniture, Wood & Paper	0	*	100	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	100*
Printing & Publishing	0	*	*	110	0		0	*	0	*	*	110*
Chem., Rubber & Misc. Plast.	0	*	*	*	*		0	*	*	*	*	0*
Primary Metals	290	*	0	*	0		*	0	0	310	*	600*
Fab. Metals & Aircraft	170	720	50	120	0		130	*	0	*	*	1,190*
Machinery	*	60	20	430	*		*	*	20	3,960	*	4,490*
Electrical Equipment	*	*	0	*	0		*	*	*	0	*	0*
Measuring & Control Devices	0	*	40	*	0		0	0	0	*	*	40*
Other Manufacturing	40	270	100	860	30		20	480	340	5,660	10,870	18,670
Nonmanufacturing	1,250	3,540	850	10,980	890	*	1,350	1,670	2,970	5,710	6,630	35,840
Construction	290	190	80	640	70	20	70	80	*	300	*	1,740*
Transportation (Incl. R.R.)	150	400	20	220	10		20	*	160	110	1,190	2,280*
Communications & Utilities	0	*	0	280	0		0	*	*	30	*	310*
Trade	150	1,930	280	5,490	350		320	600	1,580	2,340	2,230	15,270
Wholesale	70	940	60	1,130	30		110	30	1,320	770	30	4,490
Retail	80	990	220	4,360	320		210	570	260	1,570	2,200	10,780
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	10	*	30	360	20		10	60	120	250	300	1,160
Service (Incl. Nonprofit)	430	600	90	1,960	150		170	460	360	1,840	1,530	7,590
Government	220	330	350	2,030	290	40	760	390	680	840	1,170	7,100

* Disclosure provisions of Connectiout's Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of data which tends to reveal figures reported by individual firms. Manufacturing data in this category is included in the "other manufacturing" group.

1/ Industry disaggregation for Hartland (Torrington labor market area) does not coincide with industry disaggregation for towns in the Hartford SMSA.

Table 9.
Total Nonagrioultural Employment By Town - Conneotiout
June - 1980

	East Granby	East Windsor	Ellington	Enfield	Granby	Hartland[1/]	Somers	Stafford	Suffield	Windsor	Windsor Locks	Total
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,520	4,060	1,060	11,940	860	80	1,460	2,420	2,920	15,560	16,700	58,580
Manufacturing	500	970	290	1,500	30	*	150	830	370	10,330	10,510	25,480*
Food	0	*	0	*	*		0	*	*	*	0	0*
Textiles & Apparel	0	0	0	0	0		0	330	0	*	0	330*
Furniture, Wood & Paper	0	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	100	100*
Printing & Publishing	0	*	*	120	0		0	*	*	*	*	120*
Chem., Rubber & Misc. Plast.	0	*	*	*	*		0	*	*	*	*	0*
Primary Metals	240	*	0	*	0		*	0	0	*	*	240*
Fab, Metals & Aircraft	170	710	30	120	0		110	*	0	*	*	1,140*
Machinery	*	100	*	340	*		*	0	30	4,190	*	4,660*
Electrical Equipment	*	*	0	*	0		*	*	0	*	*	0*
Measuring & Control Devices	0	*	*	*	0		0	0	0	*	*	0*
Other Manufacturing	90	160	260	920	30		40	500	340	6,140	10,410	18,390
Nonmanufacturing	1,020	3,090	770	10,440	830	*	1,310	1,590	2,550	5,230	6,190	33,020*
Construction	260	140	70	600	100	10	60	70	*	270	*	1,580*
Transportation (Incl. R.R.)	60	260	20	150	*		10	*	120	100	1,140	1,860*
Communications & Utilities	0	*	0	300	0		0	*	*	40	*	340*
Trade	130	1,660	210	5,160	340		300	560	1,440	1,860	2,320	13,980
Wholesale	50	660	30	930	30		90	30	*	360	30	2,210*
Retail	80	1,000	180	4,230	310		210	530	*	1,500	2,290	10,330*
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	10	*	20	220	*		20	60	100	250	290	970*
Service (Inc. Nonprofit)	370	520	120	1,990	160		150	460	380	1,830	990	6,970
Government	190	420	330	2,020	210	40	770	390	420	880	1,220	6,890

* Disclosure provisions of Conneotiout's Unemployment Law prohibit the release of data which tends to reveal figures reported by individual firms. Manufacturing data in this category is included in the "other manufacturing" group.

1/ Industry disaggregation for Hartland (Torrington labor market area) does not ooincide with industry disaggregation for towns in the Hartford SMSA.

Table 10.
Total Nonagricultural Employment by Town - Connecticut
June - 1979

	East Granby	East Windsor	Ellington	Enfield	Granby	Hartland	Somers	Stafford	Suffield	Windsor	Windsor Locks	Total
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,310	3,570	1,100	10,940	1,010	80	1,720	2,660	3,120	16,460	16,430	58,400
Manufacturing	450	720	270	1,160	40	0	160	960	370	10,920	9,480	24,530
Food	0	*	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	0	0*
Textiles & Apparel	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	470	0	*	0	470*
Furniture, Wood & Paper	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	90	90*
Printing & Publishing	*	*	*	140	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	140*
Chem., Rubber & Misc. Plastic	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*	0*
Primary Metals	200	*	0	*	0	0	*	0	0	*	*	200*
Fab. Metals & Aircraft	140	450	*	110	0	0	110	*	0	5,290	*	6,100
Machinery	*	70	0	120	*	0	*	0	50	4,200	*	4,440
Electrical Equipment	*	*	0	*	0	0	*	*	0	*	880	800
Measuring & Control Devices	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0*
Other Manufacturing	110	200	270	790	40	0	50	490	320	1,430	8,600	12,300
Nonmanufacturing	860	2,850	830	9,780	970	80	1,560	1,700	2,750	5,540	6,950	33,870
Construction	250	130	70	560	150	20	80	80	*	210	*	1,550*
Transportation (Incl. R.R.)	*	320	*	100	*	0	20	*	100	80	2,360	2,980*
Communications & Utilities	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	*	*	40	*	330*
Trade	110	1,440	230	5,020	360	*	320	630	1,630	2,260	2,240	14,240*
Wholesale	20	450	30	870	30	*	100	20	*	570	90	2,180*
Retail	90	990	200	4,150	330	*	220	610	*	1,690	2,150	10,430*
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	*	90	*	230	*	0	20	60	100	240	270	1,010*
Service (Incl. Nonprofit)	220	490	120	1,840	160	*	160	460	460	1,790	970	6,670*
Government	220	380	370	1,740	280	40	960	430	400	870	1,070	6,760

* Disclosure provisions of Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of data which tends to reveal figures reported by individual firms. Manufacturing data in this category is included in the "other manufacturing" group.

Table 11.
Total Nonagrioultural Employment by Town - Connecticut
June - 1978

	East Granby	East Windsor	Ellington	Enfield	Granby	Hartland	Somere	Stafford	Suffield	Windeor	Windeor Locks	Total
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,240	3,330	1,010	10,310	910	60	1,510	2,530	2,750	14,850	15,030	53,530
Manufacturing	400	640	240	800	30	0	160	940	350	9,600	9,010	22,170
Food	0	*	0	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	0	0*
Textiles & Apparel	0	0	0	*	0	0	0	490	0	*	0	490*
Furniture, Wood & Paper	0	*	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	720	720*
Printing & Publishing	*	*	*	130	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	130*
Chem., Rubber & Misc. Plastio	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	0*
Primary Metals	170	*	0	*	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	170*
Fab. Metals & Airoraft	*	360	*	*	0	0	130	*	0	4,990	5,870	11,350*
Machinery	*	90	0	*	*	0	*	0	*	4,010	1,030	5,130*
Electrioal Equipment	*	*	0	*	0	0	*	230	0	*	820	1,050*
Measuring & Control Devices	0	*	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0*
Other Manufacturing	230	190	240	670	30	0	30	220	350	600	570	3,130
Nonmanufacturing	840	2,690	770	9,510	880	60	1,350	1,590	2,400	5,250	6,020	31,360
Conetruction	260	110	70	480	130	20	100	70	60	230	*	1,530*
Transportation (Incl. R.R.)	*	240	*	80	*	0	20	*	80	100	2,030	2,550*
Communications & Utilities	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	*	*	50	*	320*
Trade	80	1,430	230	4,800	340	*	300	550	1,460	2,000	1,800	13,060*
Wholesale	20	450	20	860	40	*	60	20	1,120	530	80	3,200*
Retail	60	980	210	3,940	300	*	240	530	340	1,470	1,790	9,860*
Finance, Ine. & R. E.	*	110	*	230	*	0	10	60	90	240	250	990*
Service (Incl. Nonprofit)	210	430	130	1,870	130	*	130	500	400	1,750	1,030	6,580*
Government	230	370	310	1,780	260	30	790	370	310	880	660	5,990

* Dieoloeure provisions of Connecticut's Unemployment Ineurance Law prohibit the release of data which tends to reveal figures reported by individual firms. Manufacturing data in this category is inoluled in the "other manufacturing" group.

Table 12.
Total Nonagricultural Employment by Town - Connecticut
June - 1977

	East Granby	East Windsor	Ellington	Enfield	Granby	Hartland 1/	Somers	Stafford	Suffield	Windsor	Windsor Locke	Total
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,040	3,020	930	10,060	830	90	1,400	2,460	2,550	13,530	13,580	49,490
Manufacturing	340	460	170	860	20	*	140	1,030	340	8,580	7,970	19,910*
Food	0	*	0	10	*		0	*	*	*	0	10*
Textilee & Apparel	0	*	0	*	0		0	640	0	*	0	640*
Furniture, Wood & Paper	0	*	*	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	0*
Printing & Publishing	*	*	*	110	0		0	*	*	0	*	110*
Chem. Rubber & Misc. Plastic	0	*	*	*	*		0	*	*	0	*	0*
Primary Metale	150	*	0	*	0		0	0	0	*	*	150*
Fab. Metale & Aircraft	*	200	*	*	0		130	*	0	*	*	330*
Machinery	60	60	*	100	0		0	0	20	3,690	960	4,890*
Electrical Equipment	0	*	0	*	0		*	*	*	*	620	620*
Measuring & Control Devioes	0	*	*	*	0		0	0	*	*	*	0*
Other Manufacturing	130	200	170	640	20		10	390	320	4,890	6,390	13,160
Nonmanufacturing	700	2,560	760	9,200	810	*	1,260	1,430	2,210	4,950	5,610	29,490*
Construotion	220	100	80	430	120	10	80	70	50	220	*	1,380*
Transportation (Incl. R.R.)	*	260	20	90	*		20	*	70	70	1,930	2,460*
Communications & Utilities	0	0	0	290	0		0	*	*	60	*	350*
Trade	80	1,270	200	4,700	300		260	460	1,320	1,850	1,070	11,510
Wholesale	20	390	20	760	20		30	20	*	350	90	1,700*
Retail	60	880	180	3,940	280		230	440	*	1,500	980	8,490*
Finance, Ins. & R.E.	*	70	20	220	*		20	60	90	220	260	960*
Service (Incl. Nonprofit)	160	530	110	1,620	130		110	450	380	1,690	910	6,090
Government	170	330	330	1,850	250	50	770	350	310	840	1,270	6.520

* Disclosure provieion of Connecticut's Unemployment Insurance Law prohibit the release of data which tends to reveal figures reported by individual firms. Manufacturing data in thie category ie included in the "other manufacturing"group.

1/ Industry disaggregation for Hartland (Torrington labor market area) does not coincide with industry disaggregation for towns in the Hartford SMSA.

Table 13

1981 Labor Force Data - 11 Cities/Towns in Connecticut
Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment, Unemployment Rate

	East Granby	East Windsor	Ellington	Enfield	Granby	Hartland	Somers	Stafford	Suffield	Windsor	Windsor Locks	Aggregate Annual Averages
1981 (Annual Averages)												
Labor Force	2,182	4,923	5,252	23,463	4,257	687	4,563	5,171	5,097	13,631	6,712	75,938
Employment	2,103	4,605	5,041	22,049	4,098	640	4,388	4,787	4,823	12,983	6,274	71,791
Unemployment	79	318	211	1,414	159	47	175	384	274	648	438	4,147
U. Rate	3.6	6.5	4.0	6.0	3.7	6.8	3.8	7.4	5.4	4.8	6.5	5.5
1980 (Annual Averages)												
Labor Force	2,179	4,916	5,269	23,397	4,305	699	4,562	5,223	5,092	13,679	6,731	76,052
Employment	2,117	4,635	5,072	22,187	4,124	651	4,415	4,817	4,853	13,064	6,313	72,248
Unemployment	62	281	197	1,210	181	48	147	406	239	615	418	3,804
U. Rate	2.8	5.7	3.7	5.2	4.2	6.9	3.2	7.8	4.7	4.5	6.2	5.0
1979(Annual Averages)												
Labor Force	2,280	4,623	4,631	24,639	3,798	678	3,854	4,847	4,993	13,186	7,371	74,900
Employment	2,208	4,380	4,451	23,536	3,668	645	3,703	4,522	4,771	12,676	6,979	71,539
Unemployment	72	243	180	1,103	130	33	151	325	222	510	392	3,361
U. Rate	3.2	5.3	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.9	3.9	6.7	4.4	3.9	5.3	4.5
1978 (Annual Averages)												
Labor Force	2.185	4,424	4,442	23,552	3,637	661	3,672	4,654	4,769	12,651	7,025	71,672
Employment	2,113	4,193	4,261	22,531	3,511	633	3,545	4,329	4,568	12,135	6,681	68,500
Unemployment	72	231	181	1,021	126	28	127	325	201	516	344	3,172
U. Rate	3.3	5.2	4.1	4.3	3.5	4.2	3.5	7.0	4.2	4.1	4.9	4.4
1977 (Annual Averages												
Labor Force	2,138	4,349	4,362	23,060	3,553	639	3,581	4,651	4,683	12,431	6,920	70,367
Employment	2,039	4,045	4,111	21,738	3,387	599	3,420	4,177	4,407	11,708	6,446	66,077
Unemployment	99	304	251	1,322	166	40	161	474	276	723	474	4,290
U. Rate	4.6	7.0	5.8	5.7	4.7	6.3	4.5	10.2	5.9	5.8	6.8	6.1
1982 (Jan thru April) Averages										(4 Month Averages Jan. thru April)		
Labor Force	2,210	5,080	5,355	24,120	4,308	703	4,668	5,311	5,171	13,805	6,873	77,604
Employment	2,113	4,625	5,063	22,144	4,116	616	4,407	4,808	4,844	13,039	6,301	72,076
Unemployment	97	455	292	1,976	192	87	261	503	327	766	572	5,528
U. Rate	4.4	9.0	5.5	8.2	4.5	12.4	5.6	9.5	6.3	5.5	8.3	7.1

V. Recent Developments - 1982

Total nonagricultural employment in the S-C-H LMA fell from 235,100 in June 1981 to 228,600 in June 1982, a decrease of 6,500 jobs or 2.8 percent. All major manufacturing industries in both the durable and nondurable goods segments recorded over the year job losses. In the nonmanufacturing sector, slight increases were recorded in only two major categories: wholesale and retail trade by 500 jobs or +1.0 percent and services by 1,500 jobs or +3.2 percent. A review of Table 14 shows how the negative impact of the current recession has affected virtually all segments of the S-C-H area economy.

The S-C-H area appears to be more adversely affected by the recent recessions than the Boston SMSA. The Boston SMSA comprises approximately half the people in the state's labor force of three million. During 1978 and 1979, the unemployment rate for the S-C-H area averaged half a percentage point lower than that for the Boston SMSA. In 1980 and 1981, the situation reversed itself as S-C-H averaged approximately half a percentage point higher. The differential has widened quite significantly during 1982. During each of the first seven months, the S-C-H area unemployment rate was more than one percentage point higher than that for the Boston SMSA.

Average Annual Unemployment Rates

	Boston SMSA	S-C-H LMA
1977	7.8	7.1
1978	5.8	5.3
1979	5.3	4.8
1980	5.0	5.5
1981	5.7	6.3

1982 Monthly Unemployment Rates

	Boston SMSA	S-C-H LMA
January	6.8	7.9
February	7.1	8.2
March	6.5	7.6
April	6.7	7.8
May	7.5	8.6
June	7.9	9.1
July	8.1	9.4

The 6,500 yearly job loss in the S-C-H area was over half that of the Boston SMSA, despite the fact that S-C-H area employment is only 15 percent the size of Boston SMSA employment. The 2.8 percent yearly job loss, however, parallels the decline in the remainder of the State.

Nonagricultural Employment Totals
(in 000's)

	June 1981	June 1982	Net Change	Percent Change
State	2,686.0	2,642.6	-43.4	-1.6
Boston SMSA	1,493.1	1,480.8	-12.3	-0.8
S-C-H LMA	235.1	228.6	- 6.5	-2.8
Balance of State	957.8	933.2	-24.6	-2.6

One probable reason for the Boston SMSA faring better is that it is more oriented towards the high technology sector than is the S-C-H area. The high technology sector has not been hit as hard as the more traditional industries. The Boston SMSA is also more oriented towards service industries than the S-C-H area and this sector has been more insulated from the recession.

The S-C-H area is probably more reflective of the national industrial mix than is the case with the Boston SMSA. The S-C-H area's heavier emphasis on export oriented industries, other than high technology, makes it more prone to the effects of any national recession. The area's diversified industry mix, however, may place it in a better position in the long run because of the lesser likelihood of susceptibility to "boom-bust" cycles.

Table 14
Nonagricultural Employment - June 1981-June 1982 1/
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke LMA
(in 000's)

	June 1981	June 1982	Net Change	Percent Change
Nonagricultural - Total	235.1	228.6	-6.5	- 2.8
Manufacturing-Total	65.0	60.0	-5.0	- 7.7
Durable Goods Total	28.8	26.5	-2.3	- 8.0
Primary Metals	2.3	1.8	- .5	-21.7
Fabricated Metals	9.3	8.6	- .7	- 7.5
Machinery, exc. Electrical	8.7	8.2	- .5	- 5.7
Special Ind. Machinery	1.7	1.6	- .1	- 5.9
General Ind. Machinery	1.7	1.4	- .3	-17.6
Other Machinery, exc. Elec.	5.3	5.2	- .1	- 1.9
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.1	- .1	- 3.1
Other Durable Goods	5.3	4.8	- .5	- 9.4
Nondurable Goods Total	36.2	33.5	-2.7	- 7.5
Textile Mill Products	2.1	1.9	- .2	- 9.5
Apparel	2.7	2.6	- .1	- 3.7
Paper & Allied Products	7.4	7.3	- .1	- 1.4
Misc. Converted Paper	4.4	4.5	+.1	+ 2.3
Other Paper	3.0	2.8	- .2	- 6.7
Printing & Publishing	6.6	5.9	- .7	-10.6
Chemicals	3.5	3.4	- .1	- 2.9
Misc. Mfg. Industries	6.8	5.7	-1.1	-16.2
Other Nondurable Goods	7.1	6.7	- .4	- 5.6
Nonmanufacturing - Total	170.1	168.6	-1.5	- 0.9
Construction	6.5	6.2	- .3	- 4.6
Transportation, and Public Utilities	9.5	9.3	- .2	- 2.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	48.1	48.6	+ .5	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	13.8	13.7	- .1	- 0.7
Insurance	5.6	5.4	- .2	- 0.4
Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	8.2	8.3	+ .1	+ 1.2
Services	47.5	49.0	+1.5	+ 3.2
Government Total	44.7	41.8	-2.9	- 6.5

1/ Current Employment Statistics (CES-790) Series